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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/767,592	01/28/2004	Art Charen	CHAREN-PA-1	5212	
7	590 07/14/2006		EXAM	INER	
Royal W. Cra OBER & KAL	•		BLOUNT	BLOUNT, ERIC	
120 East Baltin	<del></del>		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Baltimore, MI	21202	•	2612		
			DATE MAILED: 07/14/2006	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		1	1
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	-
Office Action Comments	10/767,592 CHAREN ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eric M. Blount	2612	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	rith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per  Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by standard property of the communication of the property of the mailing that the magnetic patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	B DATE OF THIS COMMUNI R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI atute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2	<u> 4 April 2006</u> .		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	wance except for formal mat	ters, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice und	er <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.I	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-8,11 and 13-18</u> is/are pendi	ng in the application.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	•		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-8,11 and 13-18</u> is/are rejecto	ed.		
7) Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-8,11 and 13-18</u> is/are object	ed to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	nd/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exan	niner.		
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐	accepted or b)□ objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner. Note the attache	ed Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	eign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority docum		Application No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the	priority documents have beer	n received in this National Stage	
application from the International Bu	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	list of the certified copies no	t received.	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🗀 Interview	Summany (PTO-413)	

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Potential Patent Application (PTO-152)
Other: \_\_\_\_.

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1, 3, 5-8, 11, and 13-18 are currently pending in the present application.

## Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

# Claim Objections

3. The claims are objected to because the lines are crowded too closely together, making reading difficult. Substitute claims with lines one and one-half or double spaced on good quality paper are required. See 37 CFR 1.52(b).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1, 6-8, 11, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kravitz in view of Appenzeller and further in view of March [U.S. Patent No. 6,034,605].

Regarding claim 1, Kravitz teaches a method for alerting security personnel and bystanders that a person is missing using a computer network including a plurality of reporting stations, and a registration station. The method comprises steps of

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step of collecting comprising the substeps of:

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a. collecting registration information from a person at the registration station, the

i. photographing one or more images of a person using a camera (208)

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ii. recording the images electronically, collecting and recording identifying information related to the person and a guardian or responsible person, and transferring the identifying information and the recorded images to a portable storage medium (column 1, line 64 – column 2, line 11). The method further comprises transferring the recorded images and identifying information to a system server on demand, processing and storing the recorded images and identifying information in a data file, and displaying the recorded image on a plurality of display monitors at multiple locations (column 2, lines 25-30 and column 3, lines 51-65). Kravitz teaches that a computer processes the information received from the portable storage device (column 4, lines 8-25).

Kravitz does not specifically teach that a powerhorn is associated with each reporting station. In an analogous art for notifying bystanders, Appenzeller discloses that it was well known in the art for loudspeakers (powerhorns) to be user for notifying bystander of particular events (column 1, lines 15-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to modify the reporting stations taught by Kravitz to include loudspeakers to enhance the notification given by the reporting station. The loudspeaker (powerhorn) would alert bystanders of an event even if the bystander were not looking at the display.

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Kravitz does not specifically disclose a step of obtaining a fingerprint of a person. In an analogous art, March discloses a method for alerting security personnel and bystanders that a person is missing, comprising the steps of obtaining a fingerprint of a person (column 2, lines 35-55), converting the fingerprint to a digital record (column 3, lines 40-52), and transferring the fingerprint record to a system server on demand (column 3, line 53 – column 4, line 11). March does not disclose that fingerprint information is transferred to a portable storage medium. However, Kravitz teaches the limitation of storing personal identification information on a portable storage medium and processing and storing the information in a data file. Neither Kravitz nor March specifically disclose generating an image in print format. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant would have recognized that information including fingerprint records that were provided at a computer terminal for viewing could have been printed and or displayed It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to modify the invention of Kravitz to include the steps of using fingerprint records for identifying lost individuals. This would have been an obvious modification because it would take advantage of a person's unique fingerprint to positively identify the lost person. The use of a fingerprint would ensure that a lost person would be positively identified.

Neither of the references specifically discloses a plurality of registration stations.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to provide a plurality of registration stations. It was well known in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant for a facility to include several security terminals. Usually a security terminal or checkpoint is located at each entrance/exit location. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that in a large facility it would be advantageous to

provide several registration stations (particularly at entrance/exit locations) so that the system could be used regardless of where a user entered a secured facility. This would also minimize the amount of time associated in registering each user.

As for claim 6, Kravitz discloses a system for alerting security personnel and bystanders that a person is missing that comprises cameras (208) for photographing and recording one or more images of a person (204, 206), a portable storage medium (300), data handler software is an obvious part of the Kravitz invention (column 3, lines 12-23 and column 4, lines 21-26). The computer systems of Kravitz would obviously have to have software to interpret and use the data read from the portable storage medium. It is obvious that Kravitz has a server for communication between the users of the personal computers and a central database. Kravitz does not specifically disclose identification forms, a network protocol, and notification software. March disclose the use of personal identification forms (10) and broadcast of information over a network to a plurality of locations (column 1, lines 61-66). Please refer to the discussion of claim 1 above for further explanation of the plurality of reporting stations and registration stations. The aforementioned inventors meet and/or reasonably suggest all limitations set forth by the claim.

As for claim 7, Kravitz discloses a data collection module (506, 504, 512, 526), a database (508 or column 4, lines 21-26), and a data transfer module (514). As noted in claim 6, it is obvious that the system of Kravitz would include all appropriate software components and modules including data compression software (column 3, lines 12-23 and column 4, lines 21-26).

Regarding claim 8, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant that images would have been compressed into records of

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varying size. This limitation can be viewed as matter of design. One would obviously want to have a large photograph of a missing person's face so that security or bystanders could easily identify the lost person.

Regarding claim 11, each of the references teaches a method for alerting security personnel and bystanders that a person is missing. Each reference also, teaches that this system is advantageous in places such as a school, shopping mall, hospital, or police station. It is well known that all of these locations are equipped with public address systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by applicant to sound an alarm via a public address system and optionally a power horn when a person is lost. It was shown above that both Kravitz and Appenzeller teach notifying persons at multiple locations of a missing person. A skilled artisan would have recognized that notification using a public address system would have prepared bystanders to be more aware of their surroundings so as to help in locating the lost person. This limitation is viewed as matters of design.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, it was noted above that March obviously uses a network protocol. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to provide a standard wireless protocol or wireless access point device. Both were well known and widely used in communication devices at the time of the invention by the applicant. These limitations can be viewed as a matter of design.

6. Claims 3, 5, 13, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kravitz in view of Appenzeller, in further view of March as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Wills [GB 2293348 A].

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As for claim 3, though it would have been an obvious modification, neither of the aforementioned references discloses a step of printing a label. In an analogous art, Wills discloses a step of printing a label when a person is missing (page 3, paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to modify the invention of Kravitz to include a step of printing a label so that bystanders could recognize a missing person. The practice of printing ads, labels, posters, and flyers to inform the public of missing persons was well known in the art at the time of the present invention.

As for claim 5, Wills discloses that personal identification information needs to be updated periodically so information remains up-to-date (page 4, full paragraph 3). This would suggest that when using a smart card, information would be erased and updated. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that information would be erased from a portable storage medium so that information could be updated or so that the portable storage medium could be used for a different person.

Regarding claims 13 and 14, neither Kravitz, Appenzeller, nor March discloses a smart card reader. Wills discloses that it was known in the art for lost person notification systems to have personal identification information stored onto smart cards and readers for reading the information from the cards (page 3, full paragraph 2). It would have been to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to modify the portable storage medium to include the well-known "smart" card for storing personal identification information to be read by a smart card reader. This would have been an obvious modification because smart cards are known for their low power characteristics and ease of use.

As for claim 16, Wills teaches the use of a label printer (page 3, full paragraph 2).

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7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kravitz in view of Appenzeller, in further view of March as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Rothschild [Pub No. US 2003/0097351 A1].

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Regarding claim 15, neither Kravitz, Appenzeller, nor March disclose the use of a flash memory as a portable storage medium. In an analogous art, Rothschild discloses that a flash memory device can be used to store personal identification information (Figures 1 and 2, paragraph 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to modify the inventions of Kravitz, Appenzeller, and March to include the use of a flash memory device. This would have been an obvious modification because the flash memory device could easily operate with any personal computer equipped with a USB port for storing and retrieving information relating to the identification of a person.

### Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Eric M. Blount whose telephone number is (571) 272-2973. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on (571) 272-2964. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Eric M. Blount

Examiner

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